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my hope I wish he had been more when in prosperity but as to the ey of men I was not wanton they have nothing to say though I am in the duste with my mouthe as to god I shall not direct you to your owne councels being only able to offer you matter of fact wch would be too tedious and supitious to relate it in paper and therefore I have as farre as I can instructed doctor King whoe hath seen things and understood more by his generall converse than myselfe Pray have a care whoe you trust the world is false And for myselfe those that were my father's freinds *pretended ones* only were myne it required time to acquaint myselfe with them and they tripped up my heeles before I knew them for though they were relations yet they forsooke me I knowe Ffld and Desb reguards not ruen soe that they may have there ends they are pittifull creatures god will avenge innocency I have acquainted this bearer with Mounkes letter¹ in answer to what I sent him wch was the same I sent to you it is a poore one ; and without Bro can retrive and the fleete stand stenche there is noe hopes as to my busines greate severities are put upon me and I exspect the greatest this afternoone I looke for committee to come unto me, with yesterdays votes² this bearer shal alsoe be acquainted wth them thes men intend nothing lese then ruen to us boeth yet let me not provocke youre judgement I knowe not more to say, but to let you know the great men doe not agre and that the army is in greate disorder the horse and foote the one for his penny a day the other for his thrippence a day besides honest men throwne out only because they were protectorians David's case was very heard let us rely upon the god of our ffather. and it wil be as much o' hon' to know how to. I shall desire the Lord to be yor helpe in all yor streight, and difficultyes with myne, and my wyes true respects I rest

I would faine knowe what Bro sayes in this oure case pray have a familiar kindnes to him.

3. A Letter of Marquis de La Fayette, 1781.

THE following letter has been kindly sent by Dr. Frederick Tuckerman of Amherst, Massachusetts. The original is in the possession of Mr. Marvin M. Taylor of Worcester, Massachusetts, whose wife was a lineal descendant of Dr. Samuel Cooper, to whom the letter was written. A short sketch of the life of Dr. Cooper will be found in Vol. VI. of the REVIEW, pp. 301-303.

CAMP NEW YORK Virginia 26th October, 1781.

My Dear Friend

The Glorious, and important success, we have obtained will afford joy to every true American, and I heartily congratulate you upon an event, that has such an immense influence in our Affairs—Nothing but the great distance I was from you has prevented my writing more fre-

¹ See the previous letter, where Richard declares that he has not yet heard from Monk.

² Committee appointed May 16th (*C. J.*, VII. 655). Pickering and St. John reported May 25, presenting Richard's abdication, which had been signed some time earlier (*Ibid.*, 654). The votes referred to were probably those of the 16th.

quently than I have done—but there was such a danger of letters being lost or intercepted, that it spoiled in great measure the pleasure of a friendly correspondence. The storm that had been gathered against this small Army gave us great deal of trouble to maintain the Vessel afloat. Nothing but the bravery, fortitude zeal and discipline of our regular force, the patriotism, and patience of our militia, could have saved us from ruin, and extricated us from our innumerable difficulties—at last, it became possible to recover the ground we had lost and from post, to post, the enemy took the very one which could the best suit our purposes.

The combination of Means, which from so different and so distant points were timely collected in this Bay have insured us a success so brilliant in itself so great in its consequences that it must add a new glory to Genl Washington's name and become a new tie of confidence and affection between the two Nations.

Virginia had been the place pointed out by the British Ministry. Virginia was the object of this Campaign, and the thunders of Britain were in the hands of a Man whose great and well supported character, ranks him among the Heroes of England, and places him far above any General they have hitherto sent to America. What will be the feelings of that proud Nation when they hear that their best General, their best Officers, the remainder of 18 of their best Corps amounting to 7050 men exclusive of Seamen, and a great number of vessels have surrendered to an Army equal to that which made the boasted Siege of Charlestown where less than two thousand men, after forty five days of oppressed marches were with difficulty persuaded to accept of conditions which after eleven days have been imposed upon Lord Cornwallis's Army. It is true there has been less gallantry on the part of the British, and less sense on the part of their General displayed in the Siege of Charlestown than in any Siege that ever was made—But however our garrison of Charlestown was paid a very great Compliment to when after so short a space Lord Cornwallis accepted the same terms I am far from reflecting on that General whose talents I greatly admire and whose lessons I have been proud to take in the course of this campaign, but cannot help observing that Sir Henry Clinton's repeated blunders have thrown the Gallant Cornwallis in this disagreeable situation, and that no Man has ever helped me so well to deceive Lord Cornwallis dangerous positions—as the Commander in Chief of the British Army.

The operations of the Seige will be so fully related to you that it is needless for me to enter into details I shall only observe to my friend that never my feelings have been so delightfully gratified as they were on the 14th in the evening, when the American light infantry in sight of the Armies of France America and England gallantry stormed a redoubt Sword in hand, and proved themselves equal in this business to the Grenadiers of the best troops in Europe. I long a go knew what dependance was to be put on them, and was so sure of success, that not a gun had been loaded—but to see this little afair transacted under the eyes of Foreign Armies, gave me Unspeakable Satisfaction.

My present wish (entre Nous) is to go round with the fleet to the Southward—how far I will be able to effect this purpose is not yet determined, at all events I will be in Philadelphia in the course of the Winter—and should the Armies remain quiet should Congress think I may serve them in Europe, I shall be happy to cross, and recross the Atlantic in the space of a few months provided I see my going there may be materially serviceable—that is, my dear Sir, the present plan I have in view, and whatever may be the wishes of Congress, nothing on my part will be neglected to render them my services. At all events I shall endeavor to pay a visit to my Friends in Boston—the attachment, and partiality I feel for that Capital can not be sufficiently expressed—I set such a value by the esteem of your Countrymen that it will ever animate me under every difficulty I may encounter, their reception on my return from France, and the many favors I have received from the people at large, and from individuals in particular, shall ever be precious to my heart.

Mr. Cooper is returning to Boston, and hopes to be exchanged. I am very desirous to see every particular respecting Halifax Newfoundland and Penobscot—I request you will take some pains on this head—and send the accounts to me at Philadelphia under cover of the Massachusetts Delegates. It is very well worth sending an express on purpose and I would wish to know what Expedition you think might (for next campaign) become most agreeable to your State—

Present my best compliments to the Govenor and his Lady, Mr. Baudouin Mr. Cushing and all our friends—remember me most affectionately to your family and believe me

Yours for ever

LAFAYETTE.

4. A Letter of Alexander H. Stephens, 1854.

THE original of the following letter is the property of Miss Martha Reid Robinson of Chicago. It was written to her grandfather, Colonel Robert Sims Burch, who studied law with Mr. Stephens, and was afterwards for some time in partnership with him in Crawfordville, Georgia. At the time when the letter was written, Colonel Burch lived in Marietta, Georgia.

J. F. J.

WASHINGTON D C

15th June 1854

Dear Bob

Your letter of the 12th Inst was received this morning. I was at home last week, and last Sunday was a week I spent at Atlanta. I thought of you often on that day and if I had been right sure of your being at home I should have spent the day with you instead of spending it where I did. But I feared I might have my ride up to Marietta only to meet with a disappointment and as it was I made out luckily to pass the day most